AGITATE !
EDUCATE
ORGANIZE !

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

Entered as second-class matter, September 16, 1915, at the Post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of August 24, 1912.

HELP THE MINERS.

Local unions are urged to give prompt financial aid to the striking coal miners of Colorado.

VOL. 4. NO. 25 • WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914. WHOLE NO. 181

AVERT BIG GARMENT STRIKE

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—Garment workers in this city have won an important victory by the signing of a joint agreement with their employers, and peace has supplanted war talk and strike arrangements.

Parties to the contract are officers of the Cloak Manufacturers' association and President Schlesinger, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union and President Max Amdur, of the joint board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers union. It is agreed that a peace procotol similar to the one operating in New York shall be established, consisting of representatives of the employers and workers, to which all grievances shall be referred. A fifty-two-hour week will take the place of the present fifty-four-hour system.

Substantial wage increases feature the new contract, which provide that cutters shall receive a minimum wage ranging from $17 to $26 a week, instead of the present scale, which runs from $12 to $17. Trimmers are to receive $8 per week for the first two years, $11 the third year, and $12 for the fourth year, followed by a $13 by-by rate, according to skill.

Piece work prices shall be settled by a committee, consisting of representatives of both parties, in the event of a disagreement. The decision of this committee is to be retroactive, starting from the day the dispute arose. This will make a profitable settlement for the dissension of no value.

Work is to be equally divided during the dull season, and the employers pledge themselves to maintain sanitary conditions in the shops.

PHOTOGRAPH EMPLOYES.

Los Angeles, Sept. 19.—Photographing employes for the purpose of making it impossible to re-enter the service, once they are discharged, is declared by the street railway company of this city, according to testimony forced from Chief Engineer Kuhrts and Assistant Superintendent Merrihew, before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. The photograph costs 50 cents, for which the employe must pay. Another charge is 50 cents for hospital service.

Before a man can become a conductor or a motorman he must expend about $60 for an outfit and uniforms and serve from eight to twenty-one days' apprenticeship without pay.

PRESSMEN'S GAINS.

Rogersville, Tenn., Sept. 19.—President Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union, announces that a new contract giving wage increases has been entered into between the pressmen's organization and the Baltimore, American and Star newspapers. For the first time in their history, these papers are now thoroughly organized.

Dayton, Ohio, is reported to have just signed a contract for wage increases in the newspapers of that city.

Organizer Kenney reports that Fall River, Mass., newspapers have signed an agreement with their employes which provides for substantial improvements.

LABOR LEADS FIGHT FOR RIGHT.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—"The battle of labor is fought by the few for all," declared Rev. C. E. S. Dutton, of the First Congregational church.

"It is difficult to see how any one can view this vast, complex phenomenon—the European War—and not see that it is a great human movement upward—and not see that the most sacred struggle in the world is that in which labor may be said to lead—the struggle toward a regenerated and organized society in which at last every rotten shred of unfair privilege shall be done away with," said the clergyman.

G. P. O. WAGES RAISED.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The House has raised wages in the Government Printing Office 5 cents an hour. Compositors will be affected, the prevailing rate of wages is 50 cents an hour for printers and bookbinders and 45 cents an hour. The pay of employes under the head of "compositors." The amendment adopted puts them all in the same class at 55 cents an hour.

The rates for proofreaders, make-up men, linotype and monotype operators, stereotypers, electrotypers and pressmen in charge will be 60 cents.

HOSPITAL NURSES UNITE.

Kankakee, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Hospital Nurses' and Attendants' union, consisting of employes of the state institution in this city, is increasing in numbers and effectiveness. This organization is chartered by the A. F. of L., as are similar organizations in Peoria and Elgin, which are intended to assure reasonable wages, and hours, and decent treatment.

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 19.—A 5 per cent increase for telegraphers along the lines of the Southern Pacific system is announced here after a conference that has lasted almost a year. At one time a strike vote declared in favor of striking were between New Orleans and Portland, Ore., but continued conferences finally resulted in a satisfactory adjustment.

DISCUSSES IMMIGRATION.

Detroit, Sept. 19.—In an editorial on immigration and the war, the Journal of this city says the war will at least permit America "to catch its breath" before being obliged to "again tackle the problem of what to do with the hordes sure to come here when the German-Austria-French-English-Russian war is over."

CLOTH WEAVERS GAIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—Cloth Weavers' union, No. 72, is reaping the reward for constant agitation on the benefits of organization. Last week four shops were added to the increasing list of union factories, and the active spirits in this local are enthusiastic over the outlook for continued successes.

"TRACKMEN" CONFER.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 19.—The tenth biennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes was a successful gathering of representatives of this organization which has made exceptional gains during the past few years because of its advocacy of trade union principles.

UNCLE SAM'S DEBT.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The gross public debt of the United States on August 31 was $1,230,167,767.65, according to a statement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. Against this vast obligation the treasury has available $1,172,-389,267.27, leaving a net public debt amounting to $1,062,464,464.38.

AIDING GEORGIA STRIKERS

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 19.—At a meeting of the emergency committee of the United Textile Workers, President Golden made a report of his investigation of the strike at Atlanta against the Fulton Bag and Cotton company. The report, in part, follows:

"Nearly 1,200 people are involved in the strike, which resulted through the discharge of a number of old employes who had given years of faithful service, because they had dared to form a union. The strikers parade the streets around the mill, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the mill property, when, as a matter of fact, no violence whatever either against the mill property or against the imported help has ever been attempted. The principal work these hired thugs are engaged in is to try and goad the strikers to some lawless act.

"On my arrival in Atlanta I found our people were being evicted from the company's shacks by negroes engaged by the company, while men in and around Atlanta refusing to engage in such work, I immediately purchased a number of army tents and secured the grounds at White City close to the mill property, these grounds are owned by an old union printer, and were turned over to me *free of cost* as long as the strike lasted. In about one week more we will have all the strikers under canvass, healthful change from a filthy, unsanitary company shack to a clean, white army tent, out in God's sunshine and fresh air, which the Fulton Bag and Cotton company with all its millions, do not take from them.

"Since the right to organize is granted to them the people are we prepared to fight for this right until it is granted, if it takes all this year and next year. We are going to feed these people better than their scanty wages allowed them to feed themselves. We are now receiving donations of clothes and shoes to forfirt them against the cold blasts of winter from those generous people who are always ready to help in such a worthy cause. We plan further to thoroughly expose the terrible conditions among the Atlanta and other parts of the South, which, to say the least, are a disgrace to twentieth century civilization as they apply to the textile industry."

PROBE ATLANTA STRIKE.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Acting on a statement that conditions among the striking textile workers of Atlanta are deplorable, made by Secretary Hibbert of the United Textile Workers, Representative Greene of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution in the house directing the committee on labor to investigate conditions in Atlanta, where a strike of 1,200 employes of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Company has been on for some time.

PAYMENT NOT ASSURED.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The Postoffice Department has issued a special circular in which the public is informed that the prompt payment of European money orders cannot be guaranteed.

It sets forth that the mobilization and movements of troops in the war zone in Europe is seriously interfering with the usual methods of communication and transportation, and that "until the actual location of peace and normal conditions permits, no apply can be made for international money orders payable in any European country should be informed that the Postoffice Department cannot guarantee the correct or speedy payment thereof."

Such business, it continues, "is accepted upon the express condition that it is a great human movement upward—and not see that the most sacred struggle in the world is that in which labor may be said to lead—the struggle toward a regenerated and organized society in which at last every rotten shred of unfair privilege shall be done away with," said the clergyman.

LABOR BUREAU IS EXTENDED.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The scope of the governmental bureau of information for laborers and home-seekers has been extended by the establishment throughout the country of distributing offices with headquarters in eighteen cities.

Information relating to the needs of employers, the supply of workers, and opportunities for settlers will be exchanged among the headquarters under direction of a division of information in the Department of Labor.

Co-operation of bureaus of labor will be accomplished under the system, officials believe, and give impetus to the movement to aid farmers in the crowded centers to find places of greater opportunity in the country.

ARE AIDING BARBERS.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 19.—The Trades and Labor Council is supporting the barbers in their attempt to secure an early closing hour and Sunday rest. Petitions will be appealed to to assist in this humane effort.

"Getting at home with wife or friend is almost an unknown luxury for the barber under present conditions," declare the barbers in their petition. "It is not so much the selfish motive for ourselves as it is for our families at home that we wish to get away from the shop in the evening, after having been there all day."

FAVOR FRENCH BEVEL.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 19.—Amalgamated Glassworkers union of this city has started a campaign to create a more general demand for the French bevel upon all mirrors used in the manufacture of furniture. These workers say that the discontinued use of the French bevel by manufacturers has had a most disastrous effect upon those engaged in the beveling industry, and they urge that the industry be revived through a demand for the bevel.

"MOVIE" MEN RAISE WAGES.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19.—Moving Picture Operators union has encountered little trouble in securing the adoption of a new wage scale, which raises wages $3 a week. It is said all the picture houses agreed to the increased rates.

BARS BALLOT MARKING.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Luzerne County Council has held that it is illegal for any one to assist a voter in marking his ballot, unless the voter is physically incapacitated.

RAILROAD GAINS 11 PER CENT.

New York, Sept. 19.—A financial paper states that the New York Central Lines had the decided gain of $997,625, or more than 11 per cent, in net earnings after taxes in July.

MOLDERS LOCKED OUT.

Alton, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Schuster foundry has locked out its molders, who attempted to induce this concern to live up to the union agreement it is a party to.

FORM NEW UNION.

Crookston, Minn., Sept. 18.—A new local of hotel and restaurant employes and bartenders has been formed in this city.

CAN NOT ABANDON PROPERTY

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 19.—In a most remarkable decision, the Public Utilities Commission has laid down new ideals for the management of railway and street car companies in this state, together with other public utilities, which will have a most far-reaching principle.

The decision was made in the case of the Hocking Valley Railroad company, which asked for relief to restore electric service on its lines between Jackson and Hamden. Believing itself to be within its rights, that corporation had abandoned electricity as a motive power and substituted steam.

The railroad purchased the Jackson and Hamden traction line, and on the claim that the property was in need of repair decided to abandon the electric service and substitute a few freight trains drawn by steam engines. The miners along the line appealed to the State Utilities Commission, which held, in effect, that after a railway has gone into a community, offered a service, supplied it for years and that railway has developed to the modern trend of the service, it cannot at will withdraw and leave that developed community without the service.

It also affirmed the decision that railway systems may not abandon one section of property and discommode a community because that particular section is unprofitable, when the system as a whole is prosperous and profitable.

In deciding the case the Utilities commission went further in directory control than it or its predecessors have ever gone to before, and stated that a service be given to a community, and suggested the sort of service to be given in particular just what was to be done.

Because of the far-reaching effect of this decision, railroads will carefully appeal proceedings in the State Supreme court.

CONTROL BEEF IMPORTS.

New York, Sept. 19.—American beef packers are now in absolute control of the Argentine output of beef, according to the testimony of Jacob Dold, of a big firm owning several markets in this city, who was one of the witnesses at the inquiry into the cause of the high price of living necessities before Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

The witness said that in thirteen years the supply of cattle in this country fell from 67,000,000 head to 57,000,000 and that the shortage was growing more pronounced.

As remedies he suggested an export duty on beef; opening Government lands of the West for grazing; prohibiting killing of any female calf under three or five years old or any calf weighing less than 150 pounds; 10 per cent of the income tax to be used in restoring the cattle raising; public slaughterhouses, like those in England, established by the Government.

WAR FILLS POORHOUSES.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Unofficial reports received in this city indicate that relief work in Europe has become a serious task and children whose breadwinners have been called to the colors are being fed and that hundreds of New York families are already destitute and are being cared for in charitable institutions and municipal institutions. In the coal region of Pennsylvania, where thousands of alien miners have been employed, the situation is serious, the poorhouses are said to be filled beyond their capacities. In other centers there is alleged to be established homes the situation is the same.

None of the dependents of the aliens who have returned to Europe is said to can be deported under the law defined "public charges" as persons who have been here three years be expelled.

ELECT OFFICERS.

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 19.—The following officers have been elected by the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America for the term beginning December 1, 1915: General president, Edward E. Shilling, Chicago; first vice president, Robert J. Hodge, Toronto, Canada; second vice president, John S. Mann, Newark, N. J.; third vice president, J. W. Trapp, Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary-treasurer, Murt Malone, Oshkosh, Wis.

CARPENTERS WIN.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 19.—Carpenters in this city have been successful in their demands for a union shop and a minimum wage scale of $2.60 a day, which were established. A committee of officials of the union appeared before the city council and asked that the present scale rate be extended on all municipal work. This was agreed to.

LUMBER FIRMS FINED.

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 19.—Fifteen of the twenty-four companies charged before by the Missouri State Supreme court last December for violation of the State anti-trust laws have been fined their limit. The companies contributed in all $225,000. Executions have been issued against the other companies to collect unpaid fines.

ORGANIZE IN DALLAS.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 19.—At a well-attended meeting of elevator operators in this city, it was decided to organize a union. A call has been issued for a meeting of all teamsters to organize a local affiliated with the International Teamsters. It is intended to organize the colored teamsters later.

PLUMBERS PRESENT SCALE.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Plumbers and Steamfitters local No. 131 is at odds with their employers, who have refused to sign a new agreement which provides for union recognition and a minimum rate of $4.50 a day for senior plumbers and $3.75 a day for junior plumbers.

INCREASE SHOP FORCE.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 19.—The officials of the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf railway have called in a full crew of workmen, boiler makers, and repairmen, who are running full time on rolling stock.

TEXTILE WORKERS TO MEET.

Fall River, Mass., Sept. 19.—Secretary-Treasurer Hibbert of the United Textile Workers of America has issued a call for the fourteenth annual convention of this organization, to be held in Scranton, Pa., beginning Monday, October 19.

HAVE ALL BUT ONE.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Empress theatre is the only amusement house in this city that refuses to sign the agreement of the Moving Picture Operators' union.

ARKANSAS ADOPTS CHILD LABOR ACT

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 19.—The child labor law initiated by the State Federation of Labor has been adopted by the voters of Arkansas after a campaign that attracted national interest.

This act provides that a child, to work in any occupation, must have attended school four years and be more than fourteen years of age. Children under fifteen cannot be employed in any hazardous occupation, and the state board of health is authority to rule on the hazards of various lines of work.

Children under sixteen are limited to eight hours work a day, while for those between 16 and 18, nine hours is the limit. Children under sixteen are barred from professional theatrical performances.

SCIENCE BLIGHTED BY WAR

New York, Sept. 18.—The Medical Record expresses the opinion that a long-drawn-out struggle in Europe will retard the progress of medical science abroad for many years.

"It may be premature," says the editor, "to attempt to prophesy the ultimate effects of the insane struggle in Europe upon the progress of medical science, but there can be no doubt that in Europe, where the torch of science has been carried high, the economic losses resulting from the long-continued war would dim its radiance for many years to come. Attainment in science and in the liberal arts is largely by means of leisured and freedom from the stresses of daily strenuous life, and the diversion of a country's resources cannot but react unfavorably in halting the onward march of science.

"In addition to the diminishing endowments for research which will presumably follow the war, there is another important factor that will hamper medical investigation. The mobilization of the large European armies must drain the laboratories and the clinics of their ablest young workers, who, as reservists, volunteers, or members of the Red Cross, will be added to the medical corps of the respective armies. On the other hand these men, on such of them as survive, will return with an experience which may perhaps more than compensate for the interruption in the orderly procession of research; but even research is not altogether paralyzed by war."

TO ORGANIZE DRIVERS.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 19.—Mass meetings are being held in this city for the purpose of organizing the drivers of department store wagons. These workers charge that the stable bosses have employed "spotters" to discharge men who is attending the meetings.

Business agents of the various unions in this city have divided themselves into subcommittees of two men each and are giving one-half day each week to assist organizers in the various garage, wagon and automobile shops.

Members of a wage cut, eighty nonunion employes of the Robinson-Roders company, a feather firm, struck. These workers claim it is impossible to live on $8 and $9 a week.

Horseshoers' union reports that the organization of every shop in this city will be a fact in the very near future.

INSIST ON UNIFORM WAGE.

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 19.—In a circular to the public urging support for their demands to establish a uniform wage, the Cooks' and Waiters' union of this city asks:

"Does any fair-minded man or woman in Phoenix consider that $2 per day is too much money to pay a woman for work in the restaurant or eating house, when they have to wear white dresses while on duty, and keep them laundered?"

WILL ACT TOGETHER.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18.—Theatrical stage employes and musicians have joined hands and their unions will henceforth act together in matters of common interest. An effort will be made to insert the same provisions in contracts that some of the conditions in St. Louis amusement places may be remedied.

STEAMFITTERS RAISE WAGES.

Washington, Sept. 19.—After a short strike the Steamfitters and Helpers' union has increased wages 20 cents a day for steamfitters.

CIGAR STRIKE SETTLED.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 18.—The eight months' strike at the Wolpert cigar factory has been amicably settled.

RECORD LABOR DAY.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Reports to the A. F. of L. offices indicate that Labor day was observed more generally throughout the country this year than ever before. Speeches and parades featured the day. At the last meeting of the A. F. of L. Executive Council a resolution was adopted recommending that in some quarters to abandon these parades, and the council said:

"Such labor demonstrations are not wasteful, and they do not even call for strength publicity for the cause of labor. Men and women marching shoulder to shoulder typify impressively the purposefulness and unity of the labor movement. They are a physical demonstration of devotion to principles—a proof that none can fail to understand."

This thought was accepted by organized workers, and the outpourings of the men and women of labor indicate that the viewpoint of the Executive Council on the value of these demonstrations is correct.

SEA SAFETY BILL IS URGED

Washington, Sept. 19.—In a leading editorial on the seamen's bill, now pending in the Senate, the Washington Post of this city, says:

"Will it require another great sea disaster, like that of the Titanic or the Volturno, to bring about the enactment of legislation designed to provide greater safety at sea?

"It is now more than two years since the sinking of the Titanic, with 1,600 persons on board, aroused the people of the United States to the need of a law which would compel shipowners to provide enough lifeboats to take care of all on board and for the adequate manning of these boats.

"The desire of the Senate for remedial legislation was so great at the time of the disaster that a special committee was sent to the British capital, which was returning with the survivors. A lengthy investigation was made and a remedial measure was drafted.

"Now, after two years of discussion, the Senate committee refers the so-called seamen's bill to a subcommittee 'for further consideration.'

"Hasn't there been sufficient consideration of the subject in the two years that have elapsed since the sinking of the Titanic? Since, for instance, we rush the complicated tariff and currency bills to a conclusion in one session, why should it take seven years to enact a law which involves all Americans who travel by water?

"The measure affecting the prosperity of thousands of business men and the safety of thousands of lives can be rushed into conference after a superficial debate, after many members have admitted that they have no idea as to its meaning, why should the seamen's bill, involving problems that are almost elemental, be referred to a subcommittee for indefinite delay?

"The seamen's bill can be thrashed out in conference, as well as in a subcommittee. The thing to do now is to get action. Why should Congress waste time on fiscal matters, but the lives of thousands of persons."

MACHINISTS SIGN CONTRACT.

Boston, Sept. 19.—Machinists have signed a one year's agreement with the United Metal Seal company of this city, which provides for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage rate of $2.50. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Sunday work shall be double time, and outside work at the rate of $4 a day. Apprentices will not be less than sixteen years and not over twenty-one years of age at the beginning of their apprenticeship term. They shall serve four years and be employed at day work only. None but members of the International Association of Machinists shall be employed, and a representative of the association shall be permitted all the time he may desire and examine the books of its members. A thirty days' notice is necessary for either party to change or cancel the agreement.

MAY ARBITRATE STRIKE.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 19.—It is believed that a settlement will be effected between the embroidery workers in North Hudson and West Hoboken and their employers, some of whom are quoted as favoring many of the demands of the workers that conditions be better.

"Regarding the demand that there shall be no night work," said one of the employers, "I have never been in favor of night work, but I do not see how we can get all the manufacturers will live up to the rule? will be pleased to join hands with the A. F. of L. unions in this matter in an especially busy one in this industry.

FEW IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19.—Immigrant arrivals at this port for the three months ended August 31 show heavy decreases when compared with the corresponding three months of last year. According to figures furnished by Immigrant Commissioner Caldwell, only 7,007 aliens came into this country by way of Philadelphia, as against 16,000 last year, July, August of last year. The war is responsible for this temporary condition. Observers say all immigration records will be broken when European hostilities cease.

RECEIVE BACK PAY.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 19.—Brakemen and conductors employed by the Delaware and Hudson railroad have received back pay for them through the increase in higher wages that was secured after the strike of several months ago. It is said that the firemen and engineers received their awards recently. For some time after the strike the company failed to grant the increased wages, but the demands of these workers finally brought results.

STIMULATE IMMIGRATION.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19.—"When this great calamity is passed and the people of Europe can get the means, we may expect the greatest immigration ever known," said Charles J. Thatcher, an attorney of this city, who has just returned from an extended trip to Europe. "Everywhere people have come to realize that the work of a lifetime may be swept away in a day, and the country where a warlike spirit is fostered."

LABOR IS REPRESENTED.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 19.—Organized labor is represented in the city charter convention, now being held, by twelve trade unionists.

The recently organized unions of stationary engineers, lathers, painters, and structural iron workers have affiliated to the central body, and have additional delegates to be appointed. Arbitration and apprentice regulations are agreed to.

SUES UNDER 28-HOUR LAW.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Alleging a violation of the twenty-eight-hour law for the protection of live stock in transit, the government has filed a civil suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to recover $500 from the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. The amount sued for is the penalty set by the statute. It is charged that 339 hogs were shipped from Pittsburgh to Rossiyn, Va., and were in the cars forty-one hours without rest, water or food.

OPEN MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Two or more municipal markets are to be established in this city as soon as sites can be obtained, each to be in charge of a market master, with power to maintain order, according to a resolution adopted by the Municipal Market Commission. It is intended to choose sites easily accessible to farmers, producers and consumers. The supply is to be distributed ultimately to cut out the middle men and jobbers.

TRAINMEN VOTE TO STRIKE.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.—It is stated that officials of the four trainmen's brotherhoods have been supported by their members in a demand that the St. Louis Southwestern railway reinstate a conductor wrongly discharged, or a strike will be declared. A session has long held with officials of the road, and it is hoped that the matter may be satisfactorily adjusted.

FORM A. F. OF L. UNION.

Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 19.—Postoffice clerks in this city have organized a branch of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks affiliated to the A. F. of L. The local men declare that the great influence of the Federation of Labor in behalf of the postal employes in their requests for better salaries and working conditions, and the present unity will yield still greater benefits.

MUSICIANS CALL STRIKE.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19.—A strike order followed the failure of the Musicians' union to adjust differences between them and the theatrical managers of this city relative to the union scale which calls for a certain number of men in theaters of standard size.

CIGARMAKERS ENFORCE LAW

Boston, Sept. 19. — The Massachusetts state law which makes it unlawful to make false statements in advertisements was taken advantage of by union cigarmakers in this city to end the practice of a nonunion cigar manufacturer who was deceiving the public.

The manufacturer purchased a well-known 10-cent brand, discontinued its use, and then placed the name on a cheaper grade.

The law makes it an offense to "knowingly make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated any statement or assertion of fact concerning the quantity, the quality, the method of production or manufacture, the cost of production, the cost of the advertiser, the present or former price * * * which statement or assertion has the appearance of an offer advantageous to the purchaser and is untrue and calculated to mislead."

Under this law which was originally intended for the use of business men, the unionists secured the conviction of the lobbyist for the nonunion cigarmaker, who was prohibited from handling advertising matter. He was also compelled to return all cigars in the manufacturer which bore the name of the defunct union cigar, the court holding that this name had by law become the property of its present use was intended to deceive the public, and that such action was a violation of the law of the state.

BAN ON "LABOR SOCIETY."

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 19.—Secretary Tresner, of the Industrial Council, has received a letter from Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., in which attention is called to a so-called "State Society of Labor and Industry" now being formed in the state of Kansas is urged to maintain the honor and integrity of the labor movement of the state, to promote the rights and interests of the working people of the state, and when sending delegates to local unions or central bodies to any state convention, such delegates should be free from the influences and intentions of the Kansas State Federation of Labor and not to any other body presuming to speak in labor's name."

COPPER MINERS' SIDE GIVEN.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The miners' side of the controversy between employers and employes in the Michigan copper mines is set forth in a brief filed with the House committee on mines. The workers declare that they have been reasonable concession to adjust the trouble, and that "the operators' cry of 'alien agitators' meeting a settlement is hypocritical and untrue."

The brief charges assaults and outrages by the deputy gunmen and soldiers on the striking miners; assails the Citizens' Alliance in the Calumet area, and insists that there was interference with free access to postal facilities and other violations of constitutional rights. The committee has not yet taken any action on the results of its investigation.

NEW YORK TAILORS ACTIVE.

New York, Sept. 19.—Journeymen Tailors union, No. 390, is conducting an agitation for the abolishment of home work, the establishment of an eight-hour day and higher wages, as follows: Minimum of $27 a week for first-class men, $24 for second-class tailors, $22 and $22 for bushelmen, and $19, $17, and $15 for helpers who are to be employed and paid directly by the employers; extra time for overtime. The union also insists on sanitary conditions in the work shops. Meetings are being held for the purpose of strengthening the organization before these demands are submitted to employers.

SECURE GOOD AGREEMENT.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 19.—A two years' agreement has been signed by the shoers and their employers in this city. No strike can be called or lockout enforced during the life of the contract, which provides for a nine-hour day and $2 per day for floormen and $2.25 for the men on the platform. Overtime and Sunday work, 60 cents an hour. In the event of wages raising the price of horseshoeing, the minimum wage shall be $2.50 a day. Only members of the union are to be employed. Arbitration and apprentice regulations are agreed to.

SUES UNDER CHILD LABOR LAW.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Alleging a violation of the twenty-eight-hour law for the protection of live stock in transit, the government has filed a civil suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to recover $500 from the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. The amount sued for is the penalty set by the statute. It is charged that 339 hogs were shipped from Pittsburgh to Rossiyn, Va., and were in the cars forty-one hours without rest, water or food.

BAN ON "SCAB" LABOR.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Massachusetts state law which makes it unlawful to make false statements in advertisements was taken advantage of by union cigarmakers in this city to end the practice of a nonunion cigar manufacturer who was deceiving the public.

The manufacturer purchased a well-known 10-cent brand, discontinued its use, and then placed the name on a cheaper grade.

The law makes it an offense to "knowingly make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated any statement or assertion of fact concerning the quantity, the quality, the method of production or manufacture, the cost of production, the cost of the advertiser, the present or former price * * * which statement or assertion has the appearance of an offer advantageous to the purchaser and is untrue and calculated to mislead."

Under this law which was originally intended for the use of business men, the unionists secured the conviction of the lobbyist for the nonunion cigarmaker, who was prohibited from handling advertising matter. He was also compelled to return all cigars in the manufacturer which bore the name of the defunct union cigar, the court holding that this name had by law become the property of its present use was intended to deceive the public, and that such action was a violation of the law of the state.

SUDDEN WAR IS IMPOSSIBLE

Washington, Sept. 19.—America has made it impossible to be suddenly drawn into the present European war by the acceptance of peace pacts which were negotiated before general continental hostilities were begun. Great Britain, France, Spain, and China have signed these peace commissions, while Germany, Russia and Japan have signified their acceptance of the principles contained therein, though negotiations have not reached the point of drafting the formal papers.

With the signing of the treaties agreed to by Germany, France, Spain, and China, the number of agreements of this kind entered into by the United States will number twenty-six. Nineteen have been ratified by the Senate, and include the nations of seventeen countries of South America, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy, and the Netherlands. The treaties with the first four named nations provide "that all disputes of every nature whatsoever, to the settlement of which previous arbitration treaties or agreements do not apply in their terms, or are not at issue in fact, shall, when diplomatic methods of adjustment have failed, be referred for investigation and report to a permanent international commission and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted."

This means that after diplomatic negotiations fail to settle a disputed point, the matter shall be referred to a commission which shall have from one to a year during which time no declaration of war shall be made.

Each one of the contracting parties surrender their right to go to war after the report has been rendered, thus giving "sober second thought," made possible by extended conferences, will make impossible the precipitation of the nations into the present war, and will also do much to minimize the danger of war at any time.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Galveston, Sept. 19.—The new scale of the Carpenters' union, agreed to May 30, has been signed by the bosses. It increased 50 cents a day, the new rates being 56½ cents an hour for carpenters and 62½ cents for foremen, with overtime, at the rate of time and one-half. Labor day, Christmas, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Labor day are recognized. Six days are to be considered as holidays, and when work is to be done at this rate the hire of men, the time of day, the subletting of contracts or piece work will be permitted. The eight-hour day is recognized, and only members of the union are to be employed. The contract is to continue for one year and indefinitely thereafter until either party desires a change, when a sixty days' notice in writing, specifying the changes desired, is necessary.

INSISTS ON 47 CENTS.

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 19.—At a conference here of the Ohio valley coal operations were passed declaring that the miners and not their officers were insisting on the 47-cent rate, and that they will on a straight run-of-the-mine basis. The convention praised "the officials of the organization for the 5-cent fall mandate which they have carried out the will of the miners."

These workers have been on strike since last April, and a recent conference between the operators and the miners, as the employers insist on a rate of 45 cents. The miners urge that as they have been on strike under conditions which have prevailed in the Kanawha district, the operators can pay the high rate as well as operators in other portions of the state, who have already signed the scale and placed 30,000 men at work.

POSTAL DEPOSITS INCREASE.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Marked increases recently in postal savings bank deposits are shown in reports to the postoffice department. Postmaster Morgan, of New York, reports that during the thirty-three working days prior to September 5, the New York postoffice had received new deposits aggregating $1,296,-962.62. In the two separate days of the week the receipts in new deposits at the New York office exceeded $80,000.

"Postal savings business is so fast," Postmaster Morgan writes, "that some of the banks, apparently, cannot furnish currency fast enough to take care of the deposits this office would like to make with them."

CAR MEN'S WAGES RAISED.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Conductors, motormen and other employes of the New York Street Railways have been granted a flat increase of two cents an hour, or approximately 15 cents a day, by an arbitration board appointed early in the summer to settle differences between the company and its 2,500 employes in this city, Schenectady and Rochester. It is claimed the advance will total $150,000 a year. Back pay amounting to $50,000 is to be paid immediately. American Federation of Labor Organizer Roach represented the employes before the board. The Amalgamated Association of Street Car Men.

WILL DISCUSS WAGE SCALE.

Atlantic City, Sept. 19.—Committees representing the Brotherhood of Operative Potters and their employers will meet in this city Sept. 29 to discuss the wage scale, which expires October 1. In addition, departments the employes will ask for increases, especially in the kiln dipping department. It is also said, extra pieces of ware have been introduced since the last general wage agreement. It is likely that manufacturers favor a renewal of the present rates, as their employes' representative committee have received no intimation of proposed changes.

WANTS TO MEET EMPLOYES.

Palestine, Tex., Sept. 19.—Superintendent Burk, of the Gulf division of the International and Great Northern railway, has issued a call for conferences with employes of the road in the train and engine departments, inviting them to meet him in this city once each month to discuss matters pertaining to their duties and of general and special interest to the officials and employes.

LAUNDRY WORKERS UNITE.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 19.—Laundry workers in this city have formed a union and affiliated to the A. F. of L. Side organization movement. The new local has already made an agreement with one laundry which calls for a 54-hour week for girls and a minimum of $7 a week for all women employes.

ABANDON HOPE FOR MINERS.

Adamson, Okla., Sept. 19.—All hope is abandoned for rescuing the thirteen men entombed in the Union Coal company's mine here by the explosion since which there has been effected, but no sound has come from the entombed men and all are believed to be dead.